THE BARK ALICE WRECKED.

The Sea Smashed Her Lifeboat and Drowned Four Seamen.

Her Crew Saved by the Breeches Buoy Appliances.

A most exciting shipwreck occurred at 9:30 o'clock a few nights ago north of Life Saving Scation 21, which is thirty miles south of Barnegat Inlet, off the New Jersey coast. The weather was very thick, and the patrolmen could see but a short distance seaward. The second watch left the station house at 8 o'clock, and were walking back-ward and forward over their beat at about 11 o'clock, when they made out the outlines of a vessel flying head on toward the bar. of a vessel flying head on toward the bar.

The vatrolmen ran to the station and called Keeper Sprague, who called out his crew and ran out the life saying apparatus. The vessel, which when first seen was less than a quarter of a mile off the bar, had in the mean time struck and was fast, with the high seas washing over her. Her masts and rigging were being carried away fast. The seas were running so high that there was no hope of getting a boat out to her. Keeper Sprague ordered cut the Lyle gun and charged it. It was aimed well. The guy line was shot across the bow of the vessel, and it was found and selzed by the vessel's crew, and they hauled the heavy cable to which the other end was attached on board. The sand anchor was buried by capie to which the other end was attached on board.....The sand anchor was buried by the life savers and a breeches buoy was sent out. The vessel's crew were hauled ashore one by one. It was 3 o'clock in the morning

one by one. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when the last man got ashore.

The vessel proved to be the Norwegian bark Alice, Captain Jacob Jacobson, bound from Dunkirk, France, for New York, in ballast. The Captain reported that soon after they struck and before the guy line was shot over the boat an effort was made to launch one of the ship's boats. The cable parted and the boat was lost. Another boat was lowered and sailors began to get into her when a heavy sea struck her and smashed her to atoms, and the four seamen who had succeeded in getting into the boat were swept away. There were seventeen all told who were brought ashors by the life savers with the breeches buoy.

Peter Eland was the only seaman who was in the first boat, which met disaster before

in the first boat, which met disaster before she was fairly launched. The boat did not cap-iz, and Eland managed to row and drift north, and landed near Cedar Creek life saving station, twenty miles distant from the wreck.

Before leaving his boat Captain Jacobson

Before leaving his boat Captain Jacobsh had the foremast cut away to make the vessel lie easier. Soon after she struck the mainmast fell. That afternoon the vessel was bliged and will be a total loss. The sea is washing high and strong over the bark's hull, tearing away all her upper works.

The Alice left Dunkirk December 21 for New Yorks. New York. She is a double-decker and has a registered tonnage of 977. She was built in Maine and hails from Ayendal, Norway. Her crew were all Norwegians.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

Allen, Populist, Elected With the Aid of the Democrats.

William V. Allen, Populist, was elected United States Senator from Nebraska to succeed Senator Paddock, on joint ballot of the Legislature at Lincoln. The vote for Paddock, Republican, was fifty-saven. All the local translation of the Independents and Democrats voted for Allen. His election was then made unanimous. On the winning ballot he received seventy votes, four more than necessary to

William Vincent Allen was born at Mid-William Vincent Allen was born at Midway. Madison County, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1847. In 1835 he moved to lowe and he enlisted at the age of fifteen years with Company G. Thirty-second Regiment, N. G., lowa, in the Civil War. Hecarried a muscat for three years. Henext studied law with L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, Iowa. Nine years ago he came to Nebrasza, locating at Madison; his present home. His conversion to the populist idea of politics occurred during the campaign of 189), and since that time he has been enthusiastic and constant in the advocacy of the party's principles. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by the Populists for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and was elected. Previous to his going over to the Populists Ninth Judicial District, and was elected. Previous to his going over to the Populists he was a Republican and was a member of the State Convention of 189) and took an earnest and active part it that famous campaign, stumping the State for his party ticket and doing splendid work for it. Julge Allen is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and on every possible occasion gives evidence of his love for the old soldiers, taking prominant parts in the State and district encampments. He is a giant in stature, and it is said his mental calibre is consistent with his physical make up.

FOUR LYNCHED.

Charged With the Murder of Two Country Merchants. Mob fury was expended by the lynching

of four colored men at Tazawell, Va., a few A. Ratcliffe and Ben Shortridge, white

traders, of Richlands, were on their way there to buy goods. During the night they camped out ani went to rest in their wagons.
Four colored men, Gerry Brown, Spencer
Branch, John Johnson and Bam Fillerson,
Branch, John Johnson and Bam Fillerson,

were seen watching the merchants.

Next morning the dead bodies of the traders were found. They had been robbed

and murdered. Suspicion at once fell upon the above-named colored men. Brown was caught. He confessed that he and his pals had committed the deed. Soon as the news reachel Richlands a

party of resolute men took charge of the party of resolute men total charge of the criminals and hung them to the elms which skirt the road leading to Tazzwell Court House. Great indignation was caused by the lynchings.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Mother and Her Three Children

Perish in the Flames. Mrs. Stephen James, Emma James, aged eleven: Arthur James, aged seven, and Joe Mitchell, aged six, were burned to death at Kansas City, Mo., at 12:30 the other morning, in a fire which destroyed the little cabin of Stephen James. All the victims were colored. The fire caught from an overheated stove, and while all the occupants of

the house were asleep.

When the Fire Department arrived on the scene James had just been awakened and was rushing from the building badly burned. Mrs James had fallen suffocated just within the door and she was dragged out, but was so badly burned that she did not live many hours. In fifteen minutes the little house was entirely consumed and then the charred remains of the little children were discovered in the ashes.

ICY RAILS CAUSE A WRECK. Two Men Killed, One Fatally Injured

and Others Hurt. A disastrous wreck occurred at Williams's Station, Penn., on the Baltimore and Onio Raiiroid. Two men were killed, another fatally injure!, and soveral others badly hurt. Those killed were: John Nex. conductor, married, lived at Connellsville. George Wallace, engineer,

Connellsville. George Wallace, engineer, married; lived at Connellsville.

The badly injured were:
William Niland, of Glenwood, a fireman,

William Niland, of Glenwood, a fireman, fatally; Conductor Dunian and Flagman Grimes, both badly injured.

The rest of the crew were injured. The accident was caused by the icy rails, which rendered the train unmanageable. At the foot of the mountain the train crashed into another fraight, and both trains were wrecked. Twenty-four cars were demolfshed.

THREE 1 " pellers have just towed seventy coal laden canal boats from Perth Amboy to Jersey City, N. J. The string was the larg-est yet brought through the bay.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. At McConnellsville, N. Y., a snow plow ran into the rear of a freight train, which was stalled in the snow. The plow was crushed by the collision and two men inside were killed.

WALLACE W. HOLMES, the wife murder was hanged a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

A FIRE of su micious origin in a tenement-house in New York City caused the death of three persons in one family and the serious injury of three others.

THE Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, Professor of

sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, was unanimously elected Presi-dent of Dartmouth College. EDWARD H. M. JUST, a wealthy New York City properly owner and retired manufacturer, committed suicide in his office after mourning many years for his wife and children, who were lost with the steamship Schiller.

MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, died sud-denly of heart disease at her home in New deniyot neart disasse at her nome in the York City. Mrs. Fora Pavne Whitney was the daughter of Heary B. Payne, of Cleve-land, recently United States Senator from

Miss Sallie Clarinda Koop, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was bridesmaid at her twin sister's wedding a few days ago, committed suicide by shooting herself four times, first having taken an ounce of chloro-

An explosion of gas in a tenement in New York City caused the death of W. R. Patterson, burned and otherwise injured uineteen persons and destroyed the interior of the building by fire. MRS. ARMSTRONG and her infant child were struck and killed by a train at Shan-

THE Old Colony Railroad has been pur-chased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad subject to ratification by

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was unani-mously confirmed by the New Jersey Senate at Trenton as Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

South and West.

THE blizzard in North Dakota created a fuel famine, and the people are burning their old she is and fences. SEVERE storms were reported from the West and Northwest. THE overdue steamship City of Peking arrived at San Francisco, Cal.; she was delayed by the breaking of her shaft.

Washington.

THE Commissioners from Hawaii, who bring with them the request of the provisional Government for annexation to the United States, arrived in Washington. THE Agricultural Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee, carried an appropriation of \$3,182,500, a reduction of \$33,380 as compared with the bill for the current fiscal year, and \$125,700 below the

THE first interview between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian Annexation Com-missioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department, and lasted half an hour. The interview was unproductive of

SECRETARY RUSK issued an order placing Canadian cattle under the restrictions of the act of August 30, 1890, designed to exclude pleuro-pneumonia. This means a quarantine detention of ninety days, and Buffalo is named as the only quarantine station.

named as the only quarantine station.

A TRIBUTE unprecedented in the history of Congress was paid by his colleagues to Mr. Blount of Georgia, who is about to retire after twenty years of service in the House. Messrs. Hitt and O'Neill, Republicans, view with Messrs. Holman, Bland, McCreary and Springer, Democrats, in lauding the retiring Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetta, to be Commissioner of Labor, a reap-

THE President granted a conditional par-don to Eigar Swan, ex-President of the City National Bank, of Lynn, Mass., con-victed of violating the Federal banking laws and sentenced on April 11, 1899, to five years' imprisonment in Lawrence Jail.

PRESIDENT HARRISON submitted to Congress the Hawaiian annexation treaty made with King Kamehameha in 1854. THE coast defence vessel Monterey has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. THE Russian extradition treaty has been

ratified by the Senata with an amendment including attempts to kill the Czar or any member of the royal family.

Foreign. THE Navajo Iadians are committing many depredations in the State of Sonora, Mexico. SECRETARY WHITE, of the American Legation, has delivered to Lord Rosebery, in London, three dispatch boxes containing the American case in the matter of the Bering Sea arbitration.

THE Banco de Roms y L: Plata, Buenos Ayres, Argentina Republic, has suspended payment, in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to \$1,000,000.

A BAND of Somalis attacked and best the A BAND of Somalis attacked and beat the Kismayu agent of the British East Africa Company and his guards. The marines from the British warship Widgeon eventually were landed, and after killing eight Somalis, put the rest to flight. The Hottentots recently attacked Mossamedes, in Lower Guinea. The Portuguese troops drove them back after a stubborn flight, in which the Hottentots lost their chief and fifty men.

FLOODS in Queensland have caused enormous loss to property; many persons have been drowned.

THE loss of property caused by the series of earthquakes at Zante, Greece, is estimated at eight millions of dracamas (about \$1,-600,000).

KING GEORGE and the Queen of Greece visited Zante to inspect the havoc caused by the earthquake. THE caraval Santa Maria, escorted by the cruiser Isla de Luzzn, sailed from Cadiz, Spain, for America. The cruiser will proceed half way across the Atlantic with the

ALGERNON SARTORIS, who married Nellie Grant, daughter of President U. S. Grant, died a few days ago, at Capri, Italy. He had not lived with his wife for some years. Their wedding in the White House, at Wash-

ington, was a notable event. WITHIN four days fifty persons died in Marseilles, France, of a choleraic disease. WATER, caused by floods, flowed thirty feet in the principal streets of Brisbane,

Queensland, and the city was in darkness; 500 houses were demolished. THE British House of Commons voted

confidence in the Glaistone Government, 276 to 109, the test vote being taken on an amendment by Kier Hardie. A GENERAL EXECUTED.

He Refused to Lead Moxican Troops Against the Indians.

A telegram from Guaymas, Mexico, announces the shooting by court martial of General Jouquoin Urez, commander of the Third Federal zone. A band of Indians attacked the hacienda Los Mercedes, belonging to Senor Tapia, broke into the fields and droys away thirty head of cattle. As soon as forces composed of Captain Luna's Rurales, Federal soldiers, and some servants of

the ranches could be got ready they started in pur-uit of the Indians.

The latter proceeded slowly, satisfied, per-haps, that they were in sufficient numbers to resist the attack, and were soon overtaken

by the advance.

It is said that Captain Luna, as soon as he came in sight of the Indians calculated their numbers and position and informed the officer commanding the Federals, asking the officer comman ing the release, asking his co-operation to attack them and rescue the plunder. This General Urez declined to do, and the Yaquis escaped:

Captain Luna laid the matter before the

Federal authorities, and upon the above statement General Urez, commander of the Federal troops, was court-martialed and immediately executed.

THE movement into sight of the cotton crop for the season shows a deficiency of nearly 2,000,000 bales under last year.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Treasury Department's Public Debt Statement.

A \$3,000,000 Increase--Largest Receipts in Two Years.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department shows an increase of \$3,105,901 in the debt during the last month. There was an decrease of \$722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt On the other hand the interest bearing debt was increased a trifle, \$380, and the surplus or net cash in the Treasury was lowered \$3,827,520 during the last month. The surplus, including the \$100,000,000 gold greenback reserve, aggregated \$125,265,088. Treasury gold assets aggregate \$228,598,465, against which there are gold certificates, demand liabilities, amounting to \$136,375,589; leaving a gold balance in the Treasury amounting to \$46,375, against which there are silver derivations of \$122,222,876, a decrease of \$4,789,034 during January. Silver assets aggregate \$468,040,031, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury note liabilities amounting to \$456,092,993, leaving a silver balance of \$11,947,083, an increase of about \$100,000 during last month. bearing debt On the other hand the inter-

The National debt, less the cash balance The National debt, less the cash balance in the Treasury amounts to \$338,537,965, of which \$585,038,660 is interest bearing debt made up of \$559,660,180 four per cents., and \$25,364,500 two per cent. bonds. In round numbers about \$510,000,000 of this bonded indebtedness is in registered and \$75,000,000 in coupon bonds. Since March 1, 1839, the beginning of the present Administration the beginning of the present Administration, the bonded indebtedness of the country has decreased \$259,072,567, there having been about \$138,000,000 four and a half and \$121,000,000 four per cent, bonds redeemed and cancelled.

cancelled.
Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to \$35,209,972, the largest in any one month for more than two years, and fully four and three-quarter millions more than in January, 1892; customs receipts alone last month were \$21,102,476, or three and a half millions more than in January a year ago, while internal revenue receipts were half a million greater than in January, 1892. For the seven months of the current fiscal year, or up to January 31, receipts from all sources aggregated \$231,063,853 or about \$25,000,000 more than during the corresponding month of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, expenditures during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$234,556,060 or about \$23,000,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CLEVELAND wears a 71/2 hat. Mgr. Satoll's title is "His Excellency." THE Cuar of Russia personally spends about \$10,000,000 a year.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S annual visit to the continent costs about \$55,000. SWINBURNE has written an ode concerning the Chicago World's Fair.

THE full name of the Populist Governor of Kansas is Loraine Demosthenes Lewel-

Ir was Sir William Harcourt who first bestowed upon Gladstone the title of "Grand Old Man." HARRISON received during his term of

office as President, for saiary and allow-ances, the sum of \$376,800. THE late ex-President Hayes was wounded four times during the war, once almost fatally, and had three horses killed under

LORD WOLSELEY is credited with a desire to be Governor-General of Canada.

Just now he commands Her Majesty's troops in Ireland.

A DECREE is officially published announcing the removal of the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panamiteur, from the roll of the Legion of Honor.

EDWARD H. PAYSON, of Salem, Mass., has filled the position of Cashier in one bank for sixty-seven years. He is ninety years old, and has just resigned his position.

THE Crown Princs of Roumania's allow-ance has been fixed at \$120,000 a year, half of which is to come from his country and the other half from his uncle, King Charles. It is proposed that ex-President Hayes's portrait be placed on the Government Treasury notes before many months. The faces of Grant and Garfield have been so seed.

The late Bishop Phillips Brooks had a private business arrangement with a Boston photographer by which a royalty was paid on each photograph of his that was sold, the proceeds to be devoted to mission purposes. CLEVELAND is the only honorary member

of the Sigma Chi College Secrety. The initiation took place at his office in New York City. Rev. Dr. Gessler and Alfred Taylor gave him the grip of recognition and the traternity pin. Ex-GOVERNOR J. M. THAYER, of Ne-

brasks, who created such a sensation two years ago by refusing to allow Governor Boyd to take possession of the office, is being sheltered by a poor soldier in the suburbs of Lincoln. He is penniless.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, is almost blind in one eye, and the trouble had a curi-ous origin. He was exposed to the steady glare of an electric light for two hours while making a campaign speech. The optic nerve was injured, a cold ensued, and paralysis of the nerve resulted.

WHEN a President is inaugurated at Washington he is usually sworn in with a large, new Bible, which is afterward presonted to some member of his family. But Cleveland in 1885 took the oath on his mother's Bible. It was a small book, mo-rocco bound and gilt-edged. So far as is known he still has the book.

THE OUEENSLAND FLOODS Appalling Damage Done by the Rising Water.

A cablegram from Brisbane, Queensland, gave these particulars of the beginning of the floods there. The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are comin this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small portion of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of the third and fourth stories before the water rises to them. The Brisbane River Bridge, which connected North and South Brisbane, was swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the highest parts of the city.

last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the highest parts of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication, only scanty information about the disasters in other parts of Queensland is obtainable. At Meryborough, in March County, thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the town is under water. The Mary River Bridge, the largest one in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants. Tiaro, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

water.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the water round Brisbane began falling. The city is still isolated, however, and little news can be got from near-by towns. The list of dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been described.

CAPTURED BY A MOB.

A Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Wounded at Bogota.

Private advices from Bogota state that the recent riot there was much more serious than at first reported. It is said that there was a severe and sanguinary battle between the populace and the police.

The mob defeated the police and held pos-

session of the city for two days. Then the National troops were called out, and martial law was proclaimed. The soldiers succeeded in restoring order, and the leaders of the mob were arrested and executed. Altogether about 100 persons were killed and from 500 to 600 wounded in the conflict.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate.

37th Day.—The Chandler Hawaiian resolution was referred to the Committee or Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Hale and Black burn were appointed tellers to assist in counting the Presidential votes.—Mr. Carlisle's resignation as Senator from Kentucky was presented.—The District Appropriation bill was passed.—The French extradition treaty was ratified,

38th Day.—Mr. Hill gave notice that he would call up the Sherman Silver Repeal bill.—The House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokes Indians was taken up and many amendments were

an agreement with the Cherokee Indians was taken up and many amendments were offered, discussed and disposed of. The bill was laid aside without final action—At 3 p. m. business was suspended in order that fitting tributes might be made to the memory of the late Senalor Barbour, of Virginia. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Daniel, Manderson, Faulkner, Gallinger, Platt, Hill, Hiscock and Hunton.

39TH DAY.—The Senate spent two hours in the consideration of House bills on the calendar and passed eighteen of them—Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to send to the Senate the draft of the annexation treaty negotiated in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii—The Senate then passed the House bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians of the Indian Territory and appropriating \$3,595,736 to

ratify and confirm an agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians of the Indian Territory and appropriating \$3,595,738 to carry it out—Memorial proceedings in memory of Mr. Gamble, of South Dakota; Mr. Ford, of Michigan, and Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina (late members of the House of Representatives), were begun at 4 p. m., and after eulogies on each of the dead Representatives, the customary resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

40TH DAY.—By a vote of forty-two to twenty-three the Senate declined to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Mr. Hill made a speech in favor of free coinage—Mr. Harris's Quarantine bill was substituted for the House bill and passed. It confers National quarantine powers on the Marine Hospital.

41ST DAY.—The Senate took up unobjected to House bills and passed a number of them, including sixteen pension bills. The bill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach, to pay the balance due on the despatch boat Dolphin, \$3165, was also passed—The bill to require automatic couplings and continuous brakes on freight cars was discussed—The Senate ratified the Russian Extradition Treaty with amendments.

42D DAY.—Mr. Morgan has introduced a bill which will give the President power to establish a temporary Government in Hawaii pending the establishment of a permanent one—The Car-Coupler bill was discussed.

In the House.

40TH DAY .- Mr. McMillin reported a re-40TH DAY.—Mr. McMillin reported a resolution providing for the daily mesting of the House at 11 o'clock. Adopted — There was a preliminary fight over the Anti-Option bill—John I. Davenport and the Federal election laws were the subjects of a debate—The Sundry Civil bill was passed—Mr. Cummings offered a bill to facilitate political union with Canada,

41ST DAY.—Speaker Crisp ruled that the Anti-Option bill must be referred to the Agricultural Committee and the amendments considered in the Committee of the Whole—The House then proceeded in com-

Agricultural Committee and the amendments considered in the Committee of the Whole—The House then proceed ed in committee to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill—Mr. Wise offered an amendment granting a month's extra salary to employes of the Sanate and House. It was agreed to. The committee then rose. In the House the extra month's pay was agreed to 142 to 64, and the bill was passed. 42D DAY.—The opening feature of the session was the spontaneous expression of regret manifested by his colleague at the voluntary retirement of Mr. Blount of Georgia, from the seat which he has filled for twenty years. Never before in the history of Congress has a member been so honored—The House then, in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair), proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill There was no general debate, and the bill was read for amendments. When the committee rose the bill was passed—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was then taken up. There was no opposition made to the bill, which was passed without division—Public business was then suspended to enable the House to pay tribute to the late J. W. Kendall of Kentucky. After remarks by Messrs. McCreary, Paynter, Caruth, Bunn, G. W. Stone, McKinney, Smith, Weaver, Wilson and Belknan, the House out of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned.

430 DAY.—The House filibustered all day

48D DAY.—The House fillbustered all day against the Anti-Option and Bankruptcy bills.

44TH DAY.-The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed.

45TH DAY.—The Electoral votes were counted in joint session in the House, and the result was declared.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered.

THE NATION'S MILITIA.

Their Number Reported by States

and Territories. The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate an abstract of the militia forces of the United States as follows:

Alabama 2,855	Montana 5
Arkansas1,094	Nebraska 1,3
California4,195	Nevada 5
Colorado Son	N. Hampshire., 1,2
Connecticut2,776	New Jersey 4,0
Delaware 443	New Y. rk 12,90
Florida1,030	N. Carolina 2,0
Georgia3,949	North Dakota 51
Idaho 358	Ohio 5,8
Illinois4,417	Oregon 1,45
Indiana2,654	Penusy.vania 8,60
Iowa2,363	Rhote Island 1,5
Kansas	S. Carolina 5,8
Kentucky1,330	South Dakota 5:
Louisiana1,182	l'ennesse 1.15
Maine1,208	l'exas3,33
Maryland2,834	
Massachusetts 5,918	Virginia 2,84
Michigan 2,916	Washington 1,35
Minnesota1,984	West Virginia. 86
Mississippi1.712	Wisconsin 2,3
Missouri2,355	Wyoming 3.

Alaska..... Arizona..... New Mexico..... Utah is the only State or Territory that has no organised militia.

UNIQUE COAST DEFENDER. The Armor-Plated Ram Katahdin Launched at Bath, Me.

The twin-screw, armor-plated harbor defense ram Kathadin, built upon the design of Rear-Admiral Ammen, was launched a few days ago from the yards of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works. General Hyde, of the works, was the host of the occasion. works, was the host of the occasion.

Among those present were: Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Seley, Miss Soley, Senators Hale and Frye and "Deacon" S. V. White, of New York. The Cramps sent regrets. The Maine Legislature was present in a body. Rear-Admiral Ammen was prevented by illness from attending. Miss Soley obvictaned the wassel.

The peculiar feature of the new ram cou-sists of a number of tanks which when filled with air give her a convenient freeboard for with air give her a convenient freeboard for coasting service, but when filled with water they depress her so that her turtle-back deck is awash. She is intended purely as a weapon of offense against an attacking fiset, and her mission will be to sink pattle-ships or cruisers. She will mount only a few small gues of a rapid-firing pattern, intended to keep off torpedo-boats.

off torpedo-boats.

The lower portion of the hull is dish-shape up to a short knuckle which runs all around the vessel six inches below the normal water line. Above this knuckle the shape of the line around a property of the shape of the s nne. Above this knuckle the stape of the hull is a circular arc. This curve deck will be armor plated throughout. Above this deck when the ram is completed, will rise only a conning tower, a smokestack and a

The quarters for officers and crew are all within the armored hull and they will be fitted with a complete system of electric lighting, artificial ventilation and dramage.

Cleveland and Stevenson Formally Declared Elected.

The Impressive Scenes Attending the Official Canvass.

Great crowds were drawn to the Capitol at Washington by the formal ceremonies incident to the official counting of the electoral vote of the States for President and Vice-President.

The ceremonies attending the counting of the vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported by Senator Hoar in 1883, and inthe vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported by Senator Hoar in 1883, and incorporated in the supplementary revised statutes. It provides that when the two houses of Congress are assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives pursuant to the requirement of the Constitution, that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the Prevident of the Senate, who shall announce the vote and the persons elected to the two houses, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected to the two houses, which shall be deemed and Vice-President. Vice-President Morton several days before appointed as tellers on behalf of the Senate for this ceremony Mr. Hale (Republican), of Maine, and Mr. Blackburn (Democrat), of Kentucky. Speaker Crisp appointed Judge Chipman, of Michigan, and Henry Cabot Lodge, (Senator-elect from Massachusetts), as the House tellers.

As early as ten o'clock a steady stream of

as the House tellers.

As early as ten o'clock a steady stream of people began to flow towards the great white building on Capitol Hill, and long before an hour had passed every available seat in the galleries—except those reserved for the Executive and Diplomatic Corps—had an occupant. Up to the time of the meeting of the House no one graced the bench reserved for the Speaker's family. In the main public gallery were many fashionably dressed women.

The actual ceramonies preceding the cere-monies of counting the electoral ballot were nearly the same as four years ago. There was the ceremonious opening of the safe in the Vice-President's room and the taking out of the eighty-eight scaled packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four States as received in duplicate by mail and states as received in deplicate by man and messenger; there was the procession, led by Captain Bassett, who has participated in every Presidential count for more than sixty years, and his escort of a squad of Capitol

police.

Promptly at one o'clock the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, entered the Hall of the House. The Vice-President took the seat of honor at the right of the Speaker, and having called the joint assemblage to order proceeded formally to open one of the boxes in which were contained the returns of the Electors of the various States. The first return—that of Alabama—was handed to Senator Hale, one of the tellers, who, in a low but distinct voice, read the statement showing that the eleven votes of that State had been cast for Cleveland and Stevenson. Cleveland and Stevenson.

Then the certificates were presented with-out formal reading, the tellers merely stat-ing the result. The utmost dignity was preserved until Teller Blackburn announced that the State of Illinois had cast twenty-The totals announced by the Vice-President were: Cleveland and Stevenson.

Then totals announced by the Vice-President were: Cleveland and Stevenson 277,
Harrison and Reid 145, Weaver and

Field 22.

After the last certificate had been read and the results footed up, the Vice-President made the customary announcement that under the law this was a sufficient declaration that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, was elected President of the United States, and that Adial E. Stevenson was elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1938, and that this result would be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The joint session was then declared dis-Field 22.

The joint session was then declared dis-solved; the Senate withdrew, and each House resumed business in its own chamber.

LATER NEWS.

RESOLUTIONS favoring the annexation of Hawaii were passed by the New York Sen-

ate at Albany. ROCKFELLER & Co., private bankers, Wilkesbarre, Penn., stopped payment and hundreds of small depositors were left with-

put money to continue business. FOUR TROUSAND colored people in Concordia and Catahoula Parishes, in the northern portion of Louisiana, are said to be on the verge of starvation, the floods of last rummer having destroyed their crops. Exchanges in Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans are to raise funds.

News has been received of the killing of Deputy Marshals Rusk, Bruner and Knight, acar Tahlequah, Indian Territory, by Bill Pigeon, an Indian desperado. Pigeon lives in a fortified house in the Cherokee Nation.

QUARANTINE having been raised against the White House on account of the illness of Marthena Harrison, the President resumed the afternoon public receptions. THE Government stock of gold has run so

low that New York bankers have already ient \$2,000,000 to the Treasury, and have promised more if necessary. Tax dwelling of James Flynn, near Chatham, New Brunswick, was burned and

Flynn, his wife and two children perished in the flames. FORTY-FOUR persons died in Marseilles, France, in one day of a choleraic disease. Nine of the cases were suspiciously like

Asiatic cholera. THIRTY-SEVEN persons were drowned by the loss of the British steamship Trinacria, off the coast of Spain.

SEVERAL lightly built houses in Campolieto, Province of Campobasso, Italy, collapsed during a high wind. Thirteen persons were killed and fourteen were injured.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

Honolulu Under Martial Law, and the Kanakas Disarmed.

The sugar bark Robert Lewis, has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Honolulu, Hawaii, bringing news two days later than that brought by the Claudine. Captain W. G. Goodman, of the Lewis, in an interview

"When we left, Honolulu was really under martial law. All the available marines from

martial law. All the available marines from the Boston had been landed, and the city was virtually in their hands.

"The whites are all in favor of the new Government, but the Kanakas are violently opposed to it. To guard against trouble from the Kanakas they have been disarmed. "The marines from the Boston are sup-posed to be guarding the American Consulposed to be guarding the American Constraint ate, but in reality they are watching the palace and the royal residence, and no one can gain entrance to it without a pass signed

by President Dole.

"The Provisional Government has been recognized by all the foreign Consuls. The British Consul recognized it with the proviso that his action be approved by the Home "Minister Stevens's recognition on the part of the United States is absolute, and he does not make any qualification about the atti-tude of his own Government."

J. I. WHELPLEY, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has officially severed his connection with the Treasury Department to enter private business, after an active connection with the office for thirty-two years. Mr. Whelpley entered the office in August, 1861, when the Treasurer's office numbered only eight clarks. Now it has over three hundred employes. In 1861 the total assets aggregated less than \$10,000,000; now they aggregate \$700,000,000. J. L. WHELPLEY, Assistant Treasurer of

ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED. FASHION'S LATEST EDIGTS.

HOW TO DO THE HAIR,

New Styles of Dressing That are Coming Into Vogue. Illustrations Which Point the Moral.



can do it, or who have not the sense to see that they can't, wear their Grecian effects. She stays pretty in her own particular way, retaining her own dear bang. So, here a

word about bangs.

The horrid frizzle is, let us hope, gone forever. You may have as much or as little hair in the bang as you please and as you can, but there must be only a little curl and



no side bang at all. We who wear bangs may congratulate ourselves that the present bangs are each and all examples of the sur-vival of the fittest. If your halr is very thick at the forehead, you may make just a little fringe. Curve it down in the center, for now no bang is ever cut concave. Let it be a genuine fringe that shows the clear color of the skin where it lies over the forehead.



This fringe is not curled at all, though of course, it is not exactly straight. It has a turn in it. If it has it naturally, you need not bother about what sort it is, but if you are to "do" it, don't risk more than one half turn of the irons. The hair at the sides and top of the head back of the bang may be waved, and for two reasons. For one it is



more dressy and besides, if you have put back of a previous bang in favor of the present fringe, you will find the hair very rebellious unless it is waved. Then, too, maybe your hair is not very thick at the forehead, in which case the waving makes it seem so.

This fringe is as becoming to-day to young girls, or to older faces, that have the girlish



look, as it ever was, and if yours is a face to which the style is becoming don't let the talk about new hair adjustments bother you. The girl with the bang has been much talked down. She is readily imagined as either a school girl of the "what-der-yer-sog" type,

a school girl of the "what-der-yer-soy" type, or a most frivolous and artificial creature. But that need not worry you. Your bang is not that kind. A thoughtful, gir ish face of delicate oval wears the fringe charmingly. Such a head dress as I have just described goes with downcast lids and wistful mouth very sweetly. Even the very prim girl suits her style of bang and looks the more quaintly prim and sweet for it. She may not wish to adopt a Greek headdress and a Greek part. Perhaps her hair will not part, some hair to adopt a Greek headdress and a Greek part.
Perhaps her hair will not part, some hair
doesn't, you know, and maybe she looks
like the mischief with her hair parted. Besides, being just a quaint, prim girl, she
does not want to peel her hair straight back
and look lik- an uncompromising bluestocking. The bang is a happy compromise,
so she cuts a tiny bit of fringe, then another above its end just covering the part of the above its end just covering the part of the first, and perhaps another still above. Each "relief" to the line of the brow, the contour of profile is softened, and the bang in no way takes from the charm of the precisely poised head, and the demure coil at the back. This sort of girl is always daintily attractive. She has a bright, clear complexion, a good figure, well rounded neck and shoulders, which she is nost prudent about displaying, and all with an air from the top of her moderate bang to the sole of her moderate shoes of not bothering or caring desperately about her dresses or get up, anyhow. ately about her dresses or get up, anyhow, Now, how would that type of girl be improved by a change of her headdress.

There, too, is the pretty girl who is a bit frivolous. She is naturally and unconciously frivolous as a butterfly is light-hearted. Would you spoil her pretty face by putting classic touches to her head, and parting her

hair; or would you abolish her bang and leave her with straight black hair? Such a girl will cut a bang away back to the crown of her head, thereby gettiar rid of a lot of hair and making the coil at the back smaller and less calculated to interfere with the graceful outline of her head. The first two or three rows of the bang are tiny short lengths, and those further back are longer, so they will not stand up and spoil the outline. The first fringes are slightly burned with the iron, and those nearer the top of the head are almost straight, that they lie more closely to the head. She is thus sweet and delicately pretty as she can be, and a Greek coiffure would not suit her half so well.

I might go on and quote any number of types that should stick to the bang. Some women may dignify their faces by parting the hair at the forehead, but for most of you, don't do it! Fashions are not made to adapt yourself to; they are not made to rule, but

the hair at the forehead, but for most of you, don't do it! Fashions are not made to adapt yourself to; they are not made to rule, but to serve, and if it suits your beauty you may consider them. If not, make up a fashion for yourself, or take one from some other period, or stick to an old one, like the bang, and continue looking well in your own way. The women with long, heavy hair had better cut the lengths off. Shoulder length is the most convenient. It knots on the top easily and is easy to keep curled and clean. Then, too, you are much more apt to have nice heavy hair when you get old, and need a few charms to help you to live. Above all, you will be more it see present mode. Very heavy and long hair is more of a nuisance than anything else. There is no way of doing it up, and you can't always be pretending Ophelia and Judith and let it hand.

What has been written concerning the coffures of the fa hionable women is illustrated in the accompanying pictures.

A HANDSOME EVENING BRESS.

THE NEWEST SKIRTS HAVE RUFFLES LINED WITH

CRINGLINE.

The newest skirts are having their ruffles lined with crinoline, and there is certainly a welcome crispness of effect. If only we could be sure the fad will go no further than just crispness. But fashions never stop at their first pretty effect; they go on and on till the hideous exaggeration is upon us. Then we are slaves to the tashion and everyons forgets the start of the thing and groans under what seems an unreasonable tyranny. The exaggeration of the crispness is, of course, the awful hoop skirt and the yards and yards of stuff in skirts. Let me cling to the Empire, or perhaps it is better to say, let the Empire cling to us. Of course short waists are no guarantee against hoops, for,



in fact, hoops are bound to come. They came as a reaction the last time fashion took to clinging gowns for a time. So, if your mother has given you any old dreases, pause in your mad career and don't cut up the wide skirts. Keep them a few months longer and you can wear them just as they are. At the sight of the first models you will have to admit a charm of graciousness in the fashion and the suggestion of bandboxiness that is very alluring after our close-clinying, damp-looking notions of late.

A shabby silk petticoat can be made really swell again by running its ruffles with narrow ribbon is rainbow combinations. Not only will the rows of ribbon give fresh color, but they will lend a crispness to the skirt and to the dress over it.

The California Ostrich.

The ostrich will eat and thrive on a great many plants. Their principal food is alfalfa. They will do wall on natural grasses, such as alfileria, buse clover and salt grass; also, green barley, and cornstalks (cut half an inch in length), red or white clover, cactus with the thorns scorched off, grape pumace, beet pulp, calls lilies, banana trunks, and sweet potato vines. Alfalfa hay and clover cut up and moistened is a good substitute when green feed is scarce, although green feed is induspensible at all times of the year. Grain is only necessary during the winter months. Potatoes, cabbage, and most kinds of vege

tables rank as luxuries. At fifteen months old a bird will yield its second crop of feathers, consisting of from forty to fifty plumes, and other short feather amounting to over half a pound in weight. The first crop of feather, when the bird is only seven months old, is not of much value-from two to five dollars a bird. At the present London prices a bird will yield from twenty to forty dollars' worth of feathers at a plucking, the amount depending on the sex and condition of the bird.

The egg-shell may be another item of profit. A hen will lay as many as sixty eggs a year, if well fed. They commence laying at three and one-half years old. The feathers are equal, if not superior, to the African product. The larger the enclosures the better, for their habits are naturally roaming. Sandy or gravelly soil is preferable An acre of alfalfa will keep ten birds, if the feed is cut and given them; if pastured, only half this number will thrive.

The only one showing for profit at present is in the disposal of the feathers. Paradoxically as it may appear, a parcel of feathers will bring a higher price in the London market than can be obtained here. The reason for this is that each buyer here requires a certain kind of feather, there being many varieties and colors. If the present product of the State was so divided there would not be enough of each kind to satisfy our buyers to bother about, so they go to the London sales and pick what they need in any quantity. When once the production is sufficiently large to hold a quarterly or half-yearly sale, this obstacle will no doubt be obviated. The California feathers are sold in London, bought by American buyers and sent back here with a duty of twenty-five per cent, ad valorum added to their value and selling price.

No diseases have yet appeared among California ostriches. In hatching 100 per cent. of the eggs often turn out successfully. Eggs require six weeks to hatch. The male assists in setting, filling the nest in the sun fully two-thirds of the time. The eggs are first-class eating, of rich flavor.—San Francisco Bulletin.

What a Difference!

Away back in the year 1313 egge sold in London at 8 pence for twe dozen.